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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1803.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

C. BOSHER,
COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two stout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES to the above business.
Richmond, August 12, 1803. oaw6w.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly for a law to pass to authorize John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the passage of boats when done.
August 27, 1803.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th day of October next, pursuant to the last Will of Joseph Glois, deceased, a very valuable

PLANTATION.

FIVE miles S. W. of Winchester. This tract contains about 400 acres, is fertile, healthy and beautifully situated. There is on the premises a valuable mill seat, with 29 feet fall, immediately on the great road leading from Winchester to Marlboro' Iron Works. The stream is composed chiefly by the junction of several never failing springs that rise on the premises, two of which are convenient to the dwelling house, and of an excellent quality. The mill pond will be most happily situated for a fishery. There is a good orchard, and a large quantity of meadow. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first day of April, 1804. The sale to be on the premises.

Robert Gloss, Esq.

August 12, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 21st instant,

JOHN,

a likely black man, 20 or 22 years of age; he is well made, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has lived some time with a baker, and formerly lived with Mr. Michael Myers of this city. Had on when he went off, a blue shirt and overalls, and a short Virginia cloth waistcoat; but as he made free with some of my money, and three oval silver plates with screws marked with the letter G. off my carriage, it is probable he may have bought others. All persons are cautioned against concealing him, and all masters of vessels from taking him from this place, or any other. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the jailor, if taken in this county; and if in any other county, Twenty Dollars.

J. Gunn.

Henrico, August 31, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely new, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in North and South Carolina, and in Baltimore. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond. Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Book-binder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.

John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very straight. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 21, 1803.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robert, son of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black girl, about twenty years old, floops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored. She is a good firebrand. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Democracy vs. Democracy.

From the Washington Federalist.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An handbill, dated on the 12th instant addressed to me personally by Mr. Edward Hall, has imposed on me the imperative duty of again presenting, at the bar of public opinion, a transaction which never was mentioned by me but with extreme reluctance, and which can only, with propriety, be submitted to judicial investigation.

After the most rigid scrutiny to which I can subject my conduct with regard to Mr. Hall, I can recollect no instance in which my deliberate judgment suggests at this moment a more correct mode of procedure than that which I have pursued. I shall barely retrace its prominent features for my vindication to the public, and the violent personal invective with which I have been assailed will neither add to the acrimony, nor detract from the force, of any observations I shall have occasion to make.

It will be unnecessary at this time to review the transaction prior to May term, 1802, continued beyond the first of June; about which time I received the information already stated to the public on oath.—From the nature of this information, and my official duty and situation, as connected with Mr. Hall, some explanation became absolutely indispensable. I assuredly felt the delicacy of exposing to inconvenience my informant, and I may appeal to near thirty years of public life, in which I believe, no instance can be adduced where a disclosure of mine ever did involve a third person in difficulty; and that I could not possibly foresee any such consequences in the present instance, must appear evident from the following circumstances.

The morning after I received the information, I disclosed it to Mr. Digges; he was not only the president of the council, but, from living in the same house, in the habits of intimacy with Mr. Hall. Had that gentleman favored me with a copy of his certificate, he would have spared me, I am persuaded, the mortification of the following remarks, for he is incapable, I believe, of intentional misstatement, or of omitting what he thought material. But it must still appear evident from the letters of Mr. Digges and Mr. Duckett, as published by Mr. Hall, that the sole object of this communication was to bring on an explanation on this subject. Had I mentioned it to Mr. Digges as a secret of which he was to give no intimation to Mr. Hall? What brought Mr. Hall to the government house the same evening, which preceded the morning I mentioned the subject in the council chamber? He came, it seems, that the matter should be explained. What matter? When Mr. Hall, in reply to the inquiries of Mr. Digges, informed him that warm and irritating language had ensued, and that the subject was to be mentioned the next morning in the council chamber—or when Mr. Duckett observed to Mr. Hall, that perhaps it would have been better to have demanded the nature of the charge. &c. in the council chamber when I made it—when Mr. Hall replied, that he had pressed me the evening preceding to an explanation, but that I had declined giving it, as it involved a third person; and when he had asked Mr. Duckett if I had told him what it was? May I ask was all this possible, when there was no charge at all? And when Mr. Duckett informed Mr. Hall, that I had told him that I might have satisfied Mr. Hall if he had called on me in a proper manner, if he had been desirous of an explanation? The subject was still recent—it was surely not too late—an application on the ground of former friendship privately, or publicly demanding it in the presence of others, or by letter, delivered by a third person must have produced an explanation, or covered me with disgrace. I had expected, and intended, a private explanation; that was the

object of my communication with Mr. Digges. Had Mr. Hall calmly and decently applied to me for an explanation of what I had heard, I should have told him without hesitation; I would have received his denial or explanation; I should have communicated them to Mr. Macon, and if that gentleman had declined to have appeared openly, or to have furnished me with sufficient proof I should have held Mr. Hall, as entirely justified, and should have trusted to the rectitude of such conduct and such motives for my own justification in the part I had taken to produce the explanation. But instead of this, Mr. Hall thought proper to use, at the government house, warm and irritating language, as we must conclude from his information to Mr. Digges. He might have added, that his language and manner compelled me to desire him to walk out of the house; I went with him into the garden, where, continuing the same tone, I discovered that no explanation but a public one could take place. I informed him much in the language I afterwards used, that I should mention it next day in council, and that it must depend on the explanations then made, whether we could continue on any terms of friendly intercourse. The next day in council I repeated, that I had received information of him that was dishonorable and disgraceful. His reply, as stated by Mr. Duckett, was evidently evasive. I considered it as such and it was not in human nature to push such a subject farther under such circumstances. I was then satisfied, as the public must be now, that there was in this transaction, what Mr. Hall did not wish to explain. But Mr. Hall, it seems, abused me at Queen Anne, in my absence, in order to compel me to give him the information he had demanded, or to put my threats in execution. Where did he demand the explanation? Not in the council room, as appears from the letter of Mr. Duckett, and yet it was in the council room that he expected the subject was to be explained, as appears from his own information to Mr. Digges. I was informed of this abuse by Major Harwood and others; I related to Major Harwood and Mr. Watkins, and I believe to every other gentleman that informed me, the whole of the information I had received from Mr. Macon. I laid none of them under an injunction of secrecy. I told them the steps I had taken in council, and added, that I saw well Mr. Hall's view in his conduct at Queen Anne,—to avoid an explanation of his conduct, by producing a personal quarrel; but until such an explanation had taken place, he either did know, or ought to have known, that such personal quarrel was out of the question. If my charge against him was of a criminal, or even infamous nature, what are called the laws of honor compel absolutely a previous investigation in a court of justice; before this is done, it is held equally dishonorable and disgraceful in both parties to make any other appeal.—And if the charge was of a nature cognizable by the courts of justice, it was his bounden duty, as a previous step, to demand an explanation in writing by a third person. If he had no respect for my character, these laws require that he should have some respect for his own, and they admit of no principle that a man can walk away a criminal or infamous stain on his own character by the blood of one man, or of a thousand men.

As chief magistrate, I am bound by oath to see that the laws of the state are faithfully executed. I could not wilfully break those laws myself without committing perjury, and exposing myself to impeachment and punishment.

Although I can never admit the principle for myself, my successor's in office, or the people of the state, that a chief magistrate may receive information of a criminal nature of any person, and yet not be permitted to mention it, without exposing himself to a duel; yet I am one of the last men in America that would permit an officer to injure or insult a gentleman, and then

shelter himself under official character. If a governor, or any other chief magistrate, injures a gentleman in a manner not recognizable by the courts of justice, he is bound to make every atonement or reparation in his power, or resign his office, and place himself on a level with the injured party. And in such a case I would not hesitate one moment to resign any office whatever.

A certificate of Doctor Ghiselin has been introduced by Mr. Hall, and some insinuations made, calculated to make an impression foreign from the truth. As the council have been disposed to move altogether in phalanx, they could more easily state the whole truth; had that been done, I had been spared the following observations.—Several gentlemen interfered to restore such a degree of mutual forbearance as would permit the public business to proceed.—This I considered as required by public duty, and I acquiesced expressly so far.—Doctor Ghiselin informed me, that Mr. Hall was rendered uneasy by a report that he had made concessions, and shewed me a certificate he was about to give, stating that he had made none. I told him I could not consent to it, unless he added, that I required none for the terms really used. The only expression I then understood to have been uttered by Mr. Hall respecting me, was, that I was a tyrant.—Other expressions had been reported, but, on inquiry, I could not substantiate them. In every other respect than official intercourse, Mr. Hall and myself preserved all that distance that the nature of our situation would permit.—I do not recollect or believe, that I ever offered him my hand from June, 1802, to the present day; in a crowded assembly room Mr. Hall advanced towards me, congratulated me on my election, we touched hands, and I reciprocated the compliment. On the election of the council, a dinner is given, (now as much official, I believe, from custom, as any act of the governor,) to the council and senate. On this occasion Mr. Hall received a card, with the other members, and as he came, he was treated with marked civility.—But in no other instance, or any other occasion, has he ever been invited by me, to my knowledge or recollection, although I have felt it awkward and disagreeable to make the distinction, by inviting the other members, as was constantly done till of late. As to his civilities to me, it was time enough to deny them when I accused him of any. I considered an explanation, after what had passed in council as indispensable—that it could only come from Mr. Hall, and that I could proceed no farther myself than I had done, without a violation of the common feelings of humanity. I had not only an entire confidence in the accuracy of my informant, but I considered Mr. Hall's continued silence on the subject, and other conduct, as an absolute acquiescence under the charge.

Such a conviction could alone have induced me to mention Mr. Macon's name at all, for although it was impossible for me to suppose a conversation imparted as confidential, that passed before several persons of different ages and conditions, all of whom, I believe, mentioned it to some one of their confidants in the course of a few days, yet I held, and ever held all conversation as so far sacred, as never to be converted to the detriment or inconvenience of the speaker, whether friend or enemy. Had I suspected that my divulging this could have ended in injury to Mr. Macon, no motive could have extorted it from me.

If my divulging it under the circumstances which absolutely compelled me has injured Mr. Hall, the courts of justice are open to him, I am amenable to twelve of my fellow citizens—to make the investigation an indispensable duty to his own character. If I cannot justify what I have said, he is entitled to heavy damages, and I am then still answerable to him.

It is a vain attempt to avoid this appeal, by saying that I have sheltered my-

fell under the information given me by Mr. Mafon; for at the second meeting, after much irritating invective by Mr. Johnson on this subject, I replied to the following effect: That I could not know what had been withdrawn, (for I had not then heard from Mr. Mafon, and I did expect that what I had seen could not be the transaction Mr. Mafon alluded to,) but that I had seen enough in court, in my judgment as a lawyer, to constitute a complicated crime, more criminal than any simple perjury.—I gave my reasons as they were succinctly detailed in my former handbill. Does Mr. Hall suppose that the certificate of Mr. Ringgold touches any one of those reasons?—It is impossible. Let us examine the transaction as he states it himself.—Let us suppose, that after the month of March, 1802, Mr. Hall still believed that Mr. Taylor had a right to receive this money, and the debt too pressing. Although by a letter from Mr. Cooke, in reply to one from me, he informs me that the assignment of the judgment, and not the bond, was delivered to him the 22d. October, 1798, but bears date he presumes by mistake as early as the 24th September, 1798. On the 1st of January 1801, more than two years after the delivery and five after the date of the assignment, it appears by the statement of Mr. Edward Hall, that his brother Richard took an oath, that the money had been paid, as he was informed and verily believed. Had Mr. Edward Hall, the informant, taken this oath, that this money had been paid, as he was informed and verily believed, he would have been guilty undoubtedly of wilful and corrupt perjury, as he admits that he never was so informed himself.—The law cannot be evaded by any such division of an act, the maxim is almost universal, *qui facit per alium facit per se*.—The words of Judge Blackstone are, (vol. 4. p. 135, 139.) subornation of perjury is the offence of procuring another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal—the oath certainly was false, the money never was paid, nor is it yet paid—and if the agent and informant had taken the oath, it would have been without perjury in him—Subornation is in fact not a different crime from perjury; it is committing perjury by another; it is the highest species of the same crime, and provided against by the statute.

Could Mr. Edward Hall believe that he had a right, in law or conscience, to administer an oath to another person on his own information, which he could not take himself without committing wilful perjury? and when that person too was his own brother? Did not his hand and his heart flutter when he tendered to him the sacrament? Did it extend the matter that he acted in the sacred character of a magistrate, giving the validity of the laws to an act in which he was a real party and the agent? But if he had flated every circumstance on oath as he now represents them—that he believed major Taylor the person entitled to receive this money—that he had written to Mr. Ringgold to pay to Major Taylor who was his neighbour, and that Mr. Ringgold was a man of fortune, and that he believed he had paid it; could any chancellor grant an injunction on such an oath; could he believe that any chancellor could grant such an injunction on such an oath? So much for the transaction under cotemporary circumstances. With respect to what followed, it may be asked—When, after eight months, he found that no such payment had ever been made, did it mend the matter to keep on the injunction for near two months, and until questioned by Mr. Mafon,—then to receive Mr. Ringgold's note, and instead of applying it to this payment as soon as possible, to offer it to five other persons, and finally to receive it himself in full from Mr. Ringgold, and to apply the whole of it to other purposes, without paying one shilling to this day of that sum, on the sworn payment of which an injunction had been obtained on 1st January 1801? These are facts, almost the whole of which arise from the documents disclosed by Mr. Hall himself.—And if they are facts, may I not ask the public how I have abused or injured Mr. Hall? The manner in which I have been treated in handbills, and public prints, all Maryland has witnessed.—The manner in which I have been treated by Mr. Hall, my neighbours only know, and I am persuaded that I do not know myself. I have heard no allegations against me indeed, but

of some conversations which the relations themselves state to have been the most confidential nature., whilst they loudly reprobate me for disclosing what half a dozen persons heard. I have defended myself against the multiplied and rancorous attacks of this nature singly, and with such powers as God and nature gave me; always resolved, that whenever my enemies brought forward any charge against me, of which the laws of my country would take cognizance, I would make a solemn appeal to them to vindicate the innocence of my conduct, and the purity of my motives.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Saturday, August 20, 1803.

Foreign Intelligence.

[FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.]
Of Hanover.

PARIS, JULY 14.

In twenty-four hours after the arrival of the courier who was the bearer of the Convention of Suhlengen, relative to the army of the King of England in Hanover, the first Consul caused that act to be sent to the English Government, in order to know whether his Britannic Majesty was willing to ratify it.

Citizen Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Relations, consequently wrote the following letter to Lord Hawkesbury:—
Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Hawkesbury, Paris, May 10, 1803.

"MY LORD,

"After a short engagement with the troops of his Britannic Majesty, the French army occupies the territory of Hanover.

"The first Consul having only in view to obtain some pledge for the evacuation of Malta, and to endeavour to accomplish the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, has not been disposed to make his Britannic Majesty's subject's experience all the rigours of war. Nevertheless, the first Consul cannot ratify the Convention concluded between the French army and that of his Majesty, of which I have the honour to submit a copy, but in as far as it shall be in like manner ratified by his Britannic Majesty; and in this case, I have it expressly in charge from the first Consul, to declare that it is his intention that the army of the King of England, in Hanover, should, in the first instance, be exchanged against all the sailors or soldiers which his Majesty's ships may or shall have made prisoners.

"The first Consul would see with pain, that his Britannic Majesty, in refusing to ratify the said Convention, should oblige the French Government to treat the country of Hanover with all the rigours of war, and as a country which, left to itself and abandoned by its Sovereign, would find itself conquered without a capitulation, and left to the discretion of the occupying power.

"I shall anxiously expect, my Lord, your communication of the intentions of his Britannic Majesty.

"Receive, my Lord, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "CH. NAU. TALLEYRAND."

[Here follows a copy of the Convention]

General Mortier at the same time received orders to acquaint the General of the King of England's army in Hanover, that the first Consul would make no difficulty of ratifying the Convention of Suhlengen, as soon as his Britannic Majesty himself should have ratified it. There is not a single sensible man in Europe who could for a moment have doubted the ratification of the King of England.

The receipt of the following answer from Lord Hawkesbury, therefore, excited the greatest astonishment.

Answer of Lord Hawkesbury to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"SIR, Downing-street, June 15, 1803.

"I have laid your letter of the 10th inst. before the King.

"I have his Majesty's orders to inform you, that as he has always considered the character of Elector of Hanover as distinct from his character of King of the united Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, he cannot consent to acquiesce in any act which might sanction the idea that he is justly susceptible of being attacked in one capacity for the conduct he may think it his duty to adopt in the other. It is not now that this principle has for the first time been advanced. It has been recognized by several powers of Europe, and more particularly by the French Government, which, in 1795, in consequence of his Majesty's accession to the Treaty of Basle, recognized his neutrality in his capacity of Elector of Hanover, at the moment when it was at war with him in his quality of King of Great Britain. This principle has besides been confirmed by the conduct of his Majesty in reference to the Treaty of Luneville, and by the arrangements which have lately taken place relative to the Germanic indemnities, whose object must have been, to provide for the independence of the Empires, and which have been solemnly guaranteed by the principal Powers of Europe, but in which his Majesty took no part as King of Great Britain.

"In these circumstances, his Majesty, in his character of Elector of Hanover, is resolved to appeal to the Empire, and the Powers of Europe, who have guaranteed the Germanic Constitution, and consequently, his rights and possessions in quality of Prince of that Empire.

"In the mean time, until his Majesty shall be informed of their sentiments, he has commanded me to state, that in his character of Elector of Hanover, he will scrupulously abstain from every act which can be considered as contravening the stipulations contained in the Convention which was concluded on the 3d of June, between the Deputies appointed by the Regency of Hanover, and the French Government.

"I beg your acceptance of the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honour to

be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

General Mortier was then informed, that in consequence of the refusal of the ratification on the part of the King of England, the Convention of Suhlengen was considered as null.

Copy of a letter written by Lieutenant General Mortier to Marshal Count Walmoden, dated Lauenburg, June 30.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the first Consul would have approved in its entire contents, the Convention of Suhlengen, had the King of England himself consented to ratify it. It is therefore with pain I have to acquaint you that Lord Hawkesbury has informed Citizen Talleyrand that his Britannic Majesty formally refused that ratification.

"Your Excellency well recollects, that in 1757, a similar Convention was concluded at Closter Seven between M. de Richelieu and the Duke of Cumberland, and that the King of England not being disposed to adhere to it, gave orders to his army to recommence hostilities.

"It is to avoid a renewal of the scenes which then took place that my Government charges me to inform your Excellency, that the refusal of his Britannic Majesty annuls the Convention of Suhlengen.

"It is evident, M. Marshall, that England unworthily sacrifices your troops, whose bravery is known to all Europe; but it is no less known that any plan of defence on your part would be illusory, and could only draw down new calamities upon your country.

"I have empowered general Berthier, chief of the general staff, to communicate to you my proposals. I must insist that your Excellency will have the goodness to give me a categorical answer in the space of twenty-four hours. The army which I have the honour to command is ready, and waits only for the signal to action. I treat your Excellency to believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

"ED. MORTIER."

Letter from general Mortier to the first Consul.

"Head quarters, at Lauenburg, July 6.

"Citizen first Consul,

"On the 30th ult. I wrote to Marshal de Walmoden a letter, of which a copy is here to be submitted. Baron de Bock, colonel in the regiment of guards, waited on me, on his part, the following morning. He told me that the proposal of making his army lay down their arms, for the purpose of being conducted prisoners into France, was of a nature so humiliating, that all of them would rather perish with arms in their hands; that they had made a sufficient sacrifice for their country by the capitulation of Suhlengen; that it was now time to do something for their own honour; that their officers and their army were reduced to despair. M. de Bock then represented to me the extreme fidelity with which the Hanoverians had scrupulously executed all the articles of the convention of Suhlengen, which concerned them; that their conduct in regard to us was exempt from all reproach, and ought by no means to draw upon them the misfortunes with which I menaced them. I, on my side, reprimanded on the peridy of the King of England, who had refused to ratify the Convention of the 3d of June; that it was the Machiavelian policy of England alone that they had to accuse, and that it was manifest that Government would sacrifice them, as it always had sacrificed its friends on the Continent.

"M. de Bock is a man full of honour and generosity. He said, that if I could make admissible propositions, such as that of sending home a part of the army for six months in rotation, and keeping up a body of 5 or 6000 men in the Lauenburg, that he conceived the Marshal might enter into an arrangement with me. My answer was in the negative, and we parted. I had already made every disposition for passing the river. A number of boats collected in the Elbe and the Elbenau furnished me with abundant means. The enemy occupied a position between Stoknitz and Billie.

"The general attack was to have taken place in the night of the 4th. The enemy had got some artillery of a large calibre at Rarzburg, and with this they mounted all the batteries on the Elbe. I had on my side erected counter batteries; my troops were well disposed, and every thing announced a fortunate issue, when M. de Walmoden communicated to me the following propositions.

"Citizen first Consul, the Hanoverian army were reduced to despair, they implored your clemency. I thought that, abandoned by their King, you would treat them with kindness. In the middle of the Elbe I concluded the annexed capitulation with general Walmoden. He signed it with bitterness of heart; you will there see that his army lays down their arms; that his cavalry are to be dismounted, and to put into our hands nearly 4000 excellent horses. The soldiers returning to their homes will devote themselves to the labours of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneasiness. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

"Health and profound respect,

(Signed)

"E. MORTIER."

P. S. It would be difficult to describe to you the situation of the fine regiment of the King of England's guards at the moment of their dismounting.

"The King of England, having refused to ratify the Convention of Suhlengen, the first Consul has been obliged to consider that Convention as null.—In consequence thereof Lieutenant General Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his excellency Count de Walmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed on the following capitulation, which shall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be submitted to the ratification of the two Governments.

Article. I. The Hanoverian army shall lay down its arms; they shall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horses of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery shall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the States. A Commissioner, appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, shall be instantly sent to take an account of their state and number.

III. The Hanoverian army shall be disbanded; the troops shall repossess the Elbe, and withdraw to their respective homes. They shall previously give their parole not to carry arms against France and her allies until after having been exchanged for those of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the English in the course of the present war.

IV. The Hanoverians Generals and Officers shall retire upon their parole to the places which they may choose for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They shall keep their swords, and take away with them their horses effects and baggage.

V. There shall be given to the commander in chief of the French army, with the least possible delay, a nominal list of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is composed.

VI. The Hanoverian soldiers sent to their respective homes shall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

VII. They shall be provided with subsistence until their return home, and forage shall also be granted to the horses of the Officers.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the Convention of Suhlengen shall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops shall immediately occupy that part of the Electorate of Hanover situated in the county of Lauenburg.

Signed by duplicate, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French Republic.

Lieutenant General, Commander in chief of the French army, ED. MORTIER.

Marshal Count DE WALMODER.

Latest from Europe.

[From London papers received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, per the Pique, capt. Collet.]
LATE DATES JULY 22.

CUXHAVEN, July 11.

Seven English frigates and a cutter have taken such a position at the mouth of the Elbe, that no ship can go up the river; the greater part of the neutral ships have returned back to the vicinity of Tonningen.

HAMBURG, July 6.

Yesterday morning a Convention was concluded between the French and Hanoverians. It was signed in the morning in a vessel, in the middle of the Elbe. All the Hanoverian troops are to give up their arms to their own officers. The whole corps will be disbanded, and every man may go to reside where he pleases, excepting in England: the officers are to retain their equipage and their full pay.

Another letter says, that the terms are, that both officers and privates shall retain their full pay, and only engage not to serve against France. Every man may receive his dismission when he pleases, and even enter into foreign service. The troops are not to be treated as prisoners of war. The arms are to be delivered up in the district of Lauenburg to the civil authorities; and Counsellor Meyer has set out from Cuxhaven to receive them. Two thousand French troops have entered Lauenburg.

Another letter from Lauenburg, says—according to the Convention concluded between the French general in Chief Mortier, and Field Marshal Walmoden, it appears to be certain that the Hanoverian army has laid down its arms, and surrendered its artillery and ammunition to the French; and that the officers and soldiers are to return home as prisoners of war, under an engagement not to bear arms against the Republic or its Allies during the war with England. What appears to prove the truth of this statement is the occupation of the territory of Lauenburg by the French troops, which immediately after the signing of the Convention passed the Elbe.

The horses of the Hanoverian cavalry are, it is said, to be surrendered to the French army; indeed, it is ridiculous to talk of the horses and arms being delivered up to the civil authorities, when it is well known that the French general in Chief is at the head of the civil administration of Hanoverian.

JULY 8.

Yesterday general Mortier, general Berthier, and his Lady, with their suite, arrived in this city, where the Commandant, whose name is Le Tessier, immediately ordered a guard of honour, consisting of two grenadiers. The tallest he could pick out of the garrison were immediately sent to the inn they inhabit to do duty. The senate of Hamburg, however, have sent no Deputation.

The French have occupied Bremerlehe, and violated the freedom of the Elbe, by seizing two frigates belonging to this city, in order to ship over their troops into the Duchy of Lauenburg, which place they entered yesterday, to the number of 1500 men. If the reports just received here may be credited, they have also violated the Danish territory in the village of Shipbeck.

From the Hague we learn, that the French general Dessolles has set out from Deventer, to meet general Mortier at Hanover, for which country the French army of reserve has already broken up, and consists of 36,000 men.

The Batavian troops lately put in motion are to occupy Zwolle, Deventer, Zutphen, Olst, Wybe, Twells, and Trenzle.

Letters from Venice state, that the French have made very advantageous offers to the Dalmatian seamen to enter their service, and that many go over to them. The French intend to station a flotilla off Ottanto, at the entrance of the Adriatic.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

The Department of the Dyle will build nine ships to be employed in the invasion of England. The greatest activity prevails along the whole course of Belgium, in making preparations for this expedition.

The number of troops which are destined for the landing in England is now estimated at 200,000.—Immediately after harvest, camps will be formed at Cherbourg of 60,000 men; at St. Omer, of 50,000 at Compiègne, of 50,000; and in the Batavian Republic of 40,000. The great flotilla will be assembled at Dunkirk, Baylogne, and Calais. We are

assured the First Consul will command the expedition in person; and the Minister at war, general Berthier, will undertake the direction of the Staff.—The attack, for which a great quantity of artillery is already prepared, will be made from every side at once.

PARIS, July 16.

The First Consul arrived at Ostend, on the 9th instant. He spent the whole night of the subsequent day in examining the coast, the port, the canal, the sluices of the Stykens, and the fortifications. In the evening he made the 51st demi brigade perform some evolutions on the sands. He left Ostend on the 11th. The bad state of the Downs near Blankenburg, and the necessity of stopping the ravages of the sea in that quarter, did not escape his attention. At two o'clock in the afternoon he entered Bruges. At six he visited the basin, the entrepot, the dock-yard, the canal, and all the public and commercial establishments.—The First Consul, on his return to the prefecture, transacted some business with the Ministers. At Gascant, and at the same hour on the 13th he entered Bruges on his return. He was to proceed on the following day to Ghent.

The construction of flat bottomed boats goes on briskly on the banks of the Seine. The plain of the Invalids is covered with timber. The Polytechnique and the Bellona gun-boats are already in a state of forwardness.

NAPLES, June 25.

The French Italian army has been received in the Neapolitan territory which it has entered, under the command of General St. Cyr, with every demonstration of friendship, and in strict conformity to the conditions of the treaty concluded between the French and the King of Naples before the French army evacuated Naples. The army is extending itself all along the coasts, and occupies them, together with the harbours.

FLORENCE, June 20.

Our coasts, and their harbours, especially Leghorn, are occupied by numerous corps of French troops. A demand, it is said, has been of our government by the French of one million of Florentine livres, 3000 men, and the necessary arms and ammunition for them. As our city is unable to raise so great a sum, the Senator Seroni has been deputed to wait on General Murat, to prevail on him not to insist on it.

An English squadron, with land troops, has arrived at Naples: its object is supposed to be to take possession of the islands Procida, Capri, and Ichia. The garrison at Fort St. Elmo has been reinforced.

GENOA, June 25.

New troops are on their march from the southern provinces of France to join the French army in Italy. When all these reinforcements shall have joined, this army will consist of from 100 to 110,000 men, divided into three corps; 1. That stationed in Piedmont, under the orders of General Dupont-Chaumont, Commander in Chief in the six new departments; 2. The Army of Italy, properly so called, which is at present about 50,000 strong; it is divided into several corps, which occupy Liguria, Tuscany and Lombardy; and 3. The Army of Observation under General Saint Cyr, who are at present on the Neapolitan territory, comprising the Italian troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

The Porte is in the greatest consternation in consequence of the taking of Cairo by the mammoth Arnauts (for it is Cairo, and not Alexandria, that has been surprised and taken by the rebels). The brother of Said Aly has been appointed Pacha of Cairo, and will immediately sail with the fleet of the Captain Pacha.

The Pacha of Bagdad has defeated a party of the Arab rebels, and sent home twelve heads of their leaders. They are, however, far from being exterminated; they continue daily to increase, and fears are entertained even for Bagdad itself.

JUNE 12.—The Porte has received dispatches from the Pacha of Damascus, importing, that he had with a small corps which escorted a large caravan, entirely defeated and dispersed the troops of the Rebel Abdul Wechab, and the cities of Mecca.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Maria, Holmes, Norfolk.
Loda, Allen, Philadelphia.
Sloop Comet, Johnston, Ditto.
—CLEARED—
Sloop Sisters, Goodwin, New-York.
Juno, Sooy, Wilmington.

The United States brig Syren, captain Charles Stewart, carrying 16 guns and 180 men, destined for the Mediterranean, sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday. She is fitted, both as to materials and workmanship, in a most masterly style; and is commanded and manned by young men, reared in our navy, in whom gallantry, prudence and discipline are conspicuous. We wish her favorable gales, and have an anticipated pleasure in the certainty of her effective and useful operations.

(Phil. Gaz.)

Democratic Policy.—Mr. Jefferson, in one of his sweet sounding messages to congress, tells us, that to "accumulate treasure" is dangerous, as it may tempt us to go to war. And by his endeavors, since the commencement of his administration, to empty the treasury, he appears to have acted up to that opinion. The money paid for sending a national ship to France, with Beau Dawson, for repairing the Berceau, &c. &c. were not all sufficient to effect this desirable purpose. He has, however, lately fell upon a scheme, which will certainly empty the treasury. We allude to the fifteen millions of dollars to be paid to Bonaparte for Louisiana, a useless tract of country—we say useless, as the port of New-Orleans would have been sufficient for securing the navigation of the Mississippi, and this is all that the United States wanted, as we have already 234 million of acres of land unsold. But where this fifteen million is to come from, we are at a loss to say. This sum will more than empty the treasury, which we believe, according to Mr. Gallatin's last report, contained about four millions.—Mr. Jefferson, and his democratic friends in congress, surely will not lay a tax on whisky, that cordial of our imported patriots, nor will they lay a tax on the carriages of our sister Virginia. We must however raise the money by some means. Bonaparte we scarcely expect will be put off with a paper money tender, and if a tax cannot be laid on whisky and coaches, an additional one must be laid on salt, brown sugar, &c. or on land. The U. States contain five million of inhabitants, and were this vast sum of money equally divided among the whole, it would be three dollars for every man, woman and child, white and black, in the union—it would weigh upwards of 750,000 pounds—and if piled up dollar by dollar, would make a pile more than three miles in height.

(Fred. Town Herald.)

The historian is informed, that the first meeting which excited the Western Insurrection in Pennsylvania, was held at Redstone, Old Fort, on July 27th, 1791; of which meeting Edward Cook was chairman, and Albert Gallatin clerk. That the last meeting was held at Pittsburgh, on August 22d, 1794, of which John Cannon was chairman, and Albert Gallatin clerk. The proceedings of the respective meetings will be found in the Pittsburgh Gazette of August 6, 1791, and August 27, 1794. They have been copied into several papers, and latest into the Virginia Gazette, of June 25, 1802.

(Commercial Ad.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

In the preceding columns we have given copious details from our late London papers, received by the Pigou, Captain Collet, arrived at this port yesterday, in 37 days from London. For these valuable prints, we are indebted to the attention of our English correspondent, and to the politeness of Captain Collet, and Mr. William Allen, of this city, passenger.—Nothing of moment, it will be observed, had occurred in Europe up to the 23d July. In England all was animation and energy. But one spirit appears to actuate the nation, and that is a spirit of unmixed loyalty, which, to maintain the regular institutions of the country, is ready to make the greatest personal sacrifices. Our correspondent at London, under date of July 22d, says, "The zeal manifesting itself among the middle classes of society, in the capital, ever since the Defence Bill has been in progress through the House of Commons, proves that, heavy as our taxes are, and heavier as they will be, and enormous as is the national debt, when a foreign foe threatens to invade us, public virtue still animates and pervades us. Besides the meetings of counties and wards, societies in London are holding meetings, and striving with each other which shall do acts most meritorious for the general protection. The Phoenix and Globe Insurance Companies propose to raise one hundred men each, to equip and train them at their own expense. The young noblemen and gentry at the west end of the town mean to raise a regiment of cavalry among themselves, to consist of one thousand men, mounted on the best horses, each member to be attended by a servant, who is also to be mounted. But the most patriotic deed was, that of the meeting of Lloyd's, Brook Watson, esq. in the chair, when 50,000l. were subscribed in less than half an hour. Several gentlemen subscribed 1000l. each. It is expected that 300,000 men will be raised out of the first class in the defence bill, viz. between 17 and 30 years of age."

In a postscript to the above letter, it is added,—"Mr. Monroe, the American ambassador, arrived in town, a few days ago, from France."

"A report is current this morning, that the French have made an attempt on the island of Jersey, and in the attempt have lost 6,000 men. I give it to you only as report."

The following explains the object for which the subscription at Lloyd's was opened:

"Resolved, That to give more effect and energy to the measures adopted by government, for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property, to add weight to those personal exertions, we are all readily disposed to contribute. It behoves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow subjects, who may be in any way instrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purses and our veins in the great cause which imperiously calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotism with the strongest efforts of zealous exertion."

"Resolved, That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief—for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wound, of palliating, in some degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs—of alleviating the distress of the widow and orphan—of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of their dearest relative, the props of unhappy indigence or helpless age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honorable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit."

"Resolved, That a subscription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing resolution, be now opened; and to set an example to the public bodies throughout the united kingdom and its dependencies, and to our fellow subjects of every class and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the sum of twenty thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated annuities, part of the funded property of this society, shall be appropriated to this purpose."

(Phila. Gazette.)

Patent Medicines.

A fresh supply is lately received, and for sale at Wm. PRICHARD'S Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON'S

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy description of its virtues. It stands unrivalled as a sovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed constitutions, lowness of spirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakness of sight, loss of memory, impaired vigour, nervous consumptions, and the numberless symptoms of impaired and tottering constitutions, whether arising from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous system, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberless instances can be vouched.

Extraordinary and recent cure of Mr. JOHN MULLINS, principal Clerk of Messrs. Ellison, Parker, and Brown, iron and raft merchants, Thorne, near Doncaster.

SIR,

Through a relapse of a severe nervous fever, in October, 1800, I was brought into a deep decline, accompanied by constant profuse sweats, as to oblige me to change my linen two or three times a day, and was given up by the Faculty as incurable.—My cough, which had been gaining ground some time, was very violent indeed, and caused me to expectorate a great quantity of viscid and offensive matter—I was totally deprived of sleep for a long time. I thus became weak, emaciated, and so helpless, that I could not cross the room without being supported by my wife and daughter.—I was so nervous, that though I had seen persons tremulous from a paralytic stroke, and from the effects of an ague fit, they were not in such a deplorable state as I was at times for hours together. I was in this forlorn and helpless condition when your invaluable, nay, inestimable CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, was first administered to me, in doses of three tea-spoonfuls three times a day, which was gradually increased to four tea-spoonfuls four times a day. I found benefit directly, my cough began to mend, and in about three weeks it was quite gone.—In the like manner did the Balm brace my nerves, create an appetite, promote natural rest and gradually invigorate my whole frame.—In a word, I recovered! and thank GOD, I have not had the least return since. I enjoy better health than I did before, quite free from the slightest nervous symptom.

Mr. Sheardown of Doncaster, from whom the Cordial Balm of Gilead was obtained, as well as all who know me, consider my recovery as little short of a miracle! And if people labouring under consumptive and nervous disorders, would have recourse to this grand medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I make no doubt of their deriving the same benefit, and for the good of mankind, I wish it was more generally known and resorted to.

Some of the Cordial being also given to an infant daughter of mine, when in convulsions, it had an instantaneous and wonderful effect in recovering her. You are at liberty to make this public, in any manner you may think proper.

I am, sir, your much obliged humble servant,

JOHN MULLINS.

Thorn quay, near Doncaster, March 11, 1802.

To S. Solomon, esq. M. D. Liverpool.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A most excellent and sure remedy for head and face scurf, rheumatic gout, ulcers, sore legs, and all scrofulous eruptions. Great and various are the influences of the healing virtues of this specific, in all disorders originating in an impure state of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;

O R.

Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a concise manner, recommends the most simple and efficacious remedies, with a proper mode of treatment, for the asthma, loss of appetite, barrenness, bilious complaints, consumption, female diseases, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrew's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a safe, certain and speedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, sun burns, shingles, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and skin.

INTERESTING!

To remove predisposition is equal to curing the disease.

At this season of the year, when crowded cities and irregular and various modes of living constitute an almost universal predisposition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or periodic cases of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their health by the frequent use of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all those circumstances which excite a predisposed habit into a general disease, such as intemperate debauch, excessive fatigue, exposure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the best Medicines ever yet discovered to answer the above indications, and to remove the first stages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years past in all the various cities and towns in the U. States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London BILIOUS PILLS:

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New-London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly described in the bill of directions given with each box, and are too well known to need being inserted here; the extensive sale, and increasing demand from all parts of the United States and West Indies, is a sure proof of their superior merits above all others; no family should be a day without them, and if used once in eight or ten days, (which will occasion no interruption in business) will preserve health, and remove the causes of most common complaints which occur.

P. S. Purchasers must be particular to ask for "Lee's New-London Bilious Pills," or they will be liable to be mistaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills.

Also for sale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

In addition to the above Articles, WILLIAM PRICHARD has received a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines—viz.

ATKINSON'S Essence of Mustard, which has the highest reputation for curing rheumatism, the palsy, gout, sprains while travelling, &c.

Annodyne Essence for the Head Ache.

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the instances of the great efficacy of these drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one, and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Essence of Honey Water.

Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.

Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.

Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of asthma and consumption.

Ditto Worm Lozenges.

Ditto Essence of the Woods, for the cure of scurvy, scrophula, ulcers, and all old sores.

Best double distilled Lavender.

Chambaud's anti-asthmatic Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.

Specific Drops for deafness.

Scotch Ointment for the itch.

At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the modern productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of science. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he assures his customers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for sale by him are at the lowest terms or prices the same can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boston.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with WILLIAM SKIPWITH, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

The fast sailing American ship KINGSTON,

JOHN STEPHENS, master;

a new vessel, burthen about 400 hhds. Tobacco, now at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in ten days. For terms apply to Robert & Allan Pollock & Co. Richmond.

BUCHANAN & POLLOCK.

Petersburg, 1st September, 1803.

Information Wanted!

LEFT school at Williamsburg, ten days ago, a BOY named BENJAMIN LEWIS, about 13 years of age, has a scar on his right cheek; also, one on his forehead, and another on the back part of his head. It has been said that he was seen in company with a pedlar, on Sunday the 28th ult.—Whoever will give information of him to the printer of this paper, shall receive the thanks of his disconsolate mother, SUSANNAH LEWIS, a widow residing in Williamsburg. The printers in the different parts of the United States are requested to publish this advertisement, for the sake of humanity.

SUSANNAH LEWIS.

September 8th, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE wish to employ a single man capable of teaching the English language grammatically—One that can come well recommended for his sobriety, morality, &c. will meet with liberal encouragement. None else need apply.

THOMAS PEMBERTON.

JOHN WOODSON.

Greenland, September 4, 1803.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given.

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main-street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office.

PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803.

Bonus due at the Custom-House Richmond, in the month of September, become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship Bellona,	Septemoer 6
do. Hercules,	do. 13
do. Alexander,	do. 14
do. Re Union,	do. 20
Brig Fame,	do. 20

September 1, 1803.

From Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.

PRESENT STATE OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.

At a time when every sinew should be braced for war, it is worse than foolish to amuse the country with idle hopes from the Russian mediation, or to encourage the prospect of any other decision than that of arms. But according to some of our speculators, the plan is far advanced; we hear talk of a Congress to be convoked for the adjustment of grievances, and the disputes between France and England are to be submitted to a diet of neutral Princes.

It is strange that this infatuation should prevail; and it is not very complimentary to the spirit of England, to suppose that she should run round to every court in Europe, presenting a brief of her grievances, and begging them to hold it for her. Such pusillanimity might, indeed, become a little state, willing to avert the hour of its evil destiny, and truckle to despotism for a longer lease of freedom; but it would be useless in a great and powerful Nation, who must be respected and feared, in order to be secure, whose safety must be purchased by those means which compel it, and not those which solicit it as a boon. The present quarrel is, unhappily, of a magnitude which arbitration cannot embrace. In cases wherein the dispute turns on a single point, arbitration may determine the claims of both parties; but where the complaint is general, and litigation extensive, where each thinking himself right, refuses to remit a particle of his claim, there seems no prospect of any decision, but that of force, which with nations is the common arbiter of right and wrong.

This appeal to mediation, moreover, can in no way become England in the present crisis; in a quarrel so fully authorised by repeated insult there should be no desire to compromise. Who calls in an Umpire in a cause, of the justice of which he is convinced, but for an abatement of the proper spirit to support it? It will generally be found, that an appeal to mediation, is nothing more than a desire to procrastinate a suit from a conviction of its weakness. A spirit wronged and oppressed, boils over in manly resentment; it desires no pitiful compromise, no hollow patched-up reconciliation, in which the flame of animosity burns secretly for a time and bursts out, on the first opportunity, with a more destructive ravage than before.—It may be imagined how much respect would be paid to the decree of a Congress which had nothing but the brutum fulmen of mere dignity to support it. We are mistaken if a writ of error would not immediately lie to arms.

There is no question if any thing could be effected by mediation that ministers could not avail themselves of it; and Russia being most likely to have her arbitration respected, if offered, it would certainly be accepted. But we are not altogether certain that the disposition of Russia points this way. A dexterity of intrigue has long obtained France a predominance in this Court, and a jealousy of British commerce has little room for friendship or good will. The pacific temper of the Emperor is, indeed, generally acknowledged; but with this moderation of ambition, is a kind of slug-

gish and inactive policy, which teaches him to consider things, with which he is not very intimately connected, as unworthy of any great exertions. One thing is certain—Russia will not be our ally, and all we can expect of her is, that she will not become our enemy.

The other Northern Powers have a distinct interest. Prussia seems to care little what becomes of the Continent, provided she can weigh with advantage against the Emperor: with a kind of jealous frankness, she will see ruin spread around her, and so long as her own wings may remain unplucked, those of the Imperial Eagle may be left without a feather. The other Northern Powers are neither considerable by their friendship to one party, nor formidable by their enmity to the other; their only desire is to guard their neutrality with a scrupulous exactness, to swim with the tide, and look indifferently on the successes or defeats of either party. The coldness of Austria is indeed unaccountable, and something more than a cautious neutrality might have been expected from her. The war which raged internally in France so many years, the conscriptions, the assassinations, the emigrations, not to mention the consumption of the guillotine, must have deprived her of a greater portion of inhabitants than Austria can have lost by her defeats. Yet France is more powerful than ever. Why then should Austria represent herself as feeble and exhausted? It cannot be said, with reason, that she lost by the system of the indemnities. The Milanese, indeed, are gone, but she has got in exchange Venice and the coast of Dalmatia, and there is no comparison between the one and the other. Her military system is now put on a new footing, and the Archduke, under whom every thing prospered, is again placed at its head. If Austria be economizing her spirits and resources, it is as well wear the mask of neutrality; but her views are such as we flatter ourselves they are, with England ready to assist her, an attempt to regain the honor and independence of the Continent should not be delayed a moment.

Such, we believe to be the state of the Northern Powers. It is idle, therefore, to think of a mediation. The peace of Amiens has been called a truce so badly patched up, that the combatants renewed the battle before the seconds left the field. What truth there is in this remark, we know not; but we are certain that the seconds coming into the field will not put a stop to the present animosities. We are afraid the quarrel is too far advanced to authorise a hope of reconciliation, before some powerful blow is struck to prove the strength or weakness of the parties. If Russia be forward in her kind offices, let them be made the best use of; but we must be careful lest her offer to compromise should induce us to compromise differences which must be settled in our own favour, or not at all; which end, if arbitration can accomplish it, well enough; but if it falls short of this, the sword must decide it.

The messenger who is said to have arrived from Russia we believe to be charged with objects different from mediation. We are given to understand, a negotiation is commenced on some neutral and commercial points; and this seems more probable.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

L YING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gullavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this State, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803.

Louisa County,

William O. Callis, administrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,

Against Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, dec'd. Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Colby, administrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Colby, administrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this State; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, by the Court, that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the Richmond newspapers for six weeks successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this county on some court day. A Copy—Telle.

WILLIAM G. FOINDESTER, D. C.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, Plaintiff,

Against Blow & Bankdale, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant Bankdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of the said county. A Copy—Telle.

Thomas Read, Clerk.

TAKEN up by Ch. N. Perkins, in Goochland county, a red and white BULL, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, all his feet white and half of his tail, unmarked. Appraised before me, according to law, to fifty shillings. JOHN SHELTON, Dec. 23, 1803. LAW3WP.

J. Warner,

WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced business in the brick house lately occupied as the Office of the Examiner, on the Main Street, Richmond, opposite Col. Gamble's, where those who may please to favor him in the line of his profession, may depend on his exertions to give satisfaction. Also, Miniatures, and Fancy Mourning Lockets, set on moderate terms, at the shortest notice.

Richmond, September 1st, 1803. LAW4WP.

For Sale,

THE PLANTATION

FORMERLY lived on in King William county, 3 or 4 miles above Aylett's, on the main road leading to the Bowling Green, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, and containing by actual survey 876 acres, bounded by Mattaponi River on one side, and Herring Creek on the other, both of which afford valuable and extensive low grounds, and the high land is well timbered and of good quality. The improvements, with a small expense, may be made very comfortable, and the place has always been esteemed healthy. Mr. E. Laurence, who lives on the land, will show it and make known the terms, or communications by post addressed to me at Richmond, will meet with due attention.

James Govan.

Hanover, August 25, 1803. LAW4WP.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMP-LACK in hhds. and about 130 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. ALSO—

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village ASSO—

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. epids.

NOTICE.

THE CELLS appropriated for Males in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg being at present filled with patients, I am directed to notify the same, to avoid unnecessary expense in sending others until there may be vacant Cells to receive them, of which notice will be given.

W. Russell, c. c. d.

Williamsburg, August 25, 1803. 3m.

Claret

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in Cases, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and State of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCrokey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the State. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, } Assignees.

Marcus Elean, }

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLASTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure plaster, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS, August 12, 1803. 6mbs.